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1. Cyprus Problem

As part of a new round of intensified negotiations which began in August and aim at bridging the gaps on specific chapters of the Cyprus problem, Greek Cypriot leader Nicos Anastasiades and his Turkish Cypriot counterpart Mustafa Akinci held meetings on the 2nd, 6th, 8th, 10th and 14th of September. The meeting on September 14 marked the conclusion of the current phase with the issuance of a joint statement by the two leaders.

In the much-anticipated joint statement the two leaders reiterated their commitment to reaching a settlement within 2016 despite the remaining challenges in the leader-led negotiations. It also mentioned that significant progress had been achieved on many of the outstanding issues mainly those of power sharing and governance, economy, EU matters and property. The two leaders moreover agreed to ask UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to intensify his personal engagement when they meet on September 25, in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly.

The consultation with the Secretary General provided an opportunity to present the progress to date as well as the existing differences that remain in specific chapters of the negotiations. Ban Ki-moon commended the leaders on their remarkable efforts and the progress achieved so far, and welcomed their joint statement. Regarding his personal engagement, Ban Ki-moon stated that he stood ready to support

the leaders in whatever they may require including the international dimensions of the issue while the leaders agreed to continue intensive negotiations from October 4.

In essence, however, both Anastasiades and Akinci appeared to have walked away from the meeting with slightly different takes. Anastasiades, on the one hand, stated that he was completely satisfied with the outcome of the meeting as he avoided to commit to a timetable, arbitration (since the talks remain to be Cypriot led), a five party meeting, or a road map which are all perceived as an anathema to the Greek Cypriot side and in particular the hard line opposition parties. Akinci, on the other hand, claimed that in reality a natural timetable existed as the UN SG's term in office ends in 2016 and with the US presidential elections looming in 2016 as well as in the south of the island in 2018. Speaking to reporters in the north¹ on his return from New York, Akinci referred specifically to three stages in the negotiation process before the end of the year. The first would be comprised by intensified

¹ The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) is only recognised by the Republic of Turkey. While for Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, Mustafa Akinci serves as President of the TRNC, the international community considers him the communal leader of the Turkish Cypriots. As the government of the Republic of Cyprus remains internationally recognised as the government of the whole of the island, the entire island is now considered to be a member of the European Union. However, the *acquis communautaire* is suspended in northern Cyprus pending a political settlement to the Cyprus problem (see Protocol no. 10 of the Accession Treaty).

negotiations starting on October 4, focusing on pending issues. The second stage would be a "Camp David" style meeting where the leaders will be discussing alone and in detail the issue of territory and maps somewhere abroad. The third stage, according to Akinci, would be a five-way multilateral conference to discuss security and guarantees.

Apparently, the two sides have distinct negotiating strategies: The Greek Cypriot side is seeking to secure as many convergences as possible during the talks in Cyprus, while the Turkish Cypriot side stated that the thorny issue of territory could not be discussed in Cyprus under the current format, but rather during meetings of the two leaders abroad. Furthermore, it is understood that the Greek Cypriot side wants most of the work on territory to be done in Cyprus, in order to achieve the best possible result, whereas for the Turkish Cypriots the issue of territory has a higher correlation to security and guarantees and therefore should be discussed during the final stage in a multi-party process.

The UN's official position is that no timetable exists but time is of vital importance. According to UN Special Advisor on Cyprus, Espen Barth Eide there is also a consensus as regards a new tripartite meeting with Ban Ki-moon in the near future.

On September 27, Anastasiades met with British Prime Minister Theresa May where they discussed the Cyprus problem at length. May

reportedly conveyed to Anastasiades that her government is not seeking the role of a guarantor power and is ready to play any role that the two sides in Cyprus agree to.

On September 22, Anastasiades addressed the UN General Assembly. During his speech the Greek Cypriot leader stressed that the most significant differences in the Cyprus talks namely those of property, territory, security and guarantees would weigh significantly on whether a solution was feasible. Moreover, he stated that the financial dimensions of the settlement still needed to be addressed and that a solution would create a win-win situation for all Cypriots and would serve as an international paradigm of peaceful co-existence.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the European Commission announced the signature of the contract for road works for Lefka – Aplici. According to a UNDP press release, road works under this contract will cover only the section of the road in the northern part of Cyprus. The timeline of the project is five months from the contract signature. The project is fully funded by the European Union in the framework of the Aid Programme for the Turkish Cypriot community, and the estimated cost of the project is approximately €600,000.

"The Cypriot leaders have demonstrated tremendous dedication, persistence, and perseverance in pursuit of an agreement on a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation – and I truly

believe that a reunified Cyprus is finally within reach,” said the US Secretary of State John Kerry in a written statement issued in the occasion of Independence Day of Cyprus on October 1.

Speaking before the European Parliament plenary in Strasbourg on the situation in Turkey after the failed coup attempt in July, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini said that there was a clear political will from Turkey to solve the Cyprus problem. Mogherini noted that both the EU and Turkey were at this moment willing to facilitate and achieve a Cyprus settlement, with a view to have reconciliation in the region.

Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot trade unions, which are members of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) hosted an event for peace and reunification in the buffer zone in Nicosia on September 1, which is celebrated by WFTU members as the International Day of Action for Peace. The host organizations were trade unions, PEO, Dev-Is, KTAMS, KTOS, KTOEOS, BES, Koop-Sen but the event was supported by many parties and organizations from both communities as well. A joint statement was read out by the President of BES Ulus Arpalikli and the General Secretary of PEO Pambis Kritsis during the event. Among other things the statement welcomed “the recent militant and mass mobilizations of the Turkish Cypriot community with the young generation at the forefront, which rejects the measures aiming at its cultural and ideological guidance and the alteration of

its identity,” adding “that the protection of the Cypriot identity and independence, the protection of our cultural and ideological values, can only be effectively ensured through a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem”. The statement also called upon “the two leaders to rise to the occasion and based on all that has so far been achieved at the negotiating table, to work honestly and with greater commitment and determination in order to achieve a result as soon as possible”.

Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce and Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry have issued a joint statement calling on all stakeholders to cooperate to strengthen economic cooperation by overcoming the psychological barriers that inhibit the growth of trade between the two sides through the Green Line Regulation. The statement also noted that the two chambers maintained their support for the negotiations carried out by the two leaders and called on all sides in the country to positively contribute to the peace process.

Despite public protests by Greek Cypriot political parties (DIKO, EDEK, Solidarity Movement, and ELAM), thousands of people flooded the ancient Salamina (Salamis) theatre in Famagusta in the northern part of Cyprus to watch a rendition of Sophocles’ tragedy Antigone. Androulla Vasiliou, former first lady and co-chair of the bi-communal committee for culture, which organized the production in the ancient theatre, said that the event was intended to allow Greek and Turkish Cypriots to

watch “a play with so significant messages” together, and also as an opportunity to introduce Turkish Cypriots to ancient Greek culture. Some 4,000 people packed the ancient theatre to watch the play.

The members of the Committee on Missing Persons (CMP) launched the book ‘Beneath the Carob Trees-The Lost Lives of Cyprus’ at the Goethe Institute in Nicosia, which chronicles the efforts and pays tribute to all those who labour to end the suffering of the bereaved and to support reconciliation between the communities on the island. The book, which is written by Rory Maclean with photographs by Nick Danziger is available in Greek, Turkish and English. The CMP was established in April 1981 by an agreement between the two sides in Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations. Over the last decade, it has undertaken more than 1,000 excavations and exhumations across the island, recovering and identifying the men, women, and children who went missing during the violent periods of 1963/64 and in 1974, returning their remains to their families. This extraordinary bi-communal work has been carried out by a new generation of Cypriots determined to heal the wounds of the past. There were 493 Turkish Cypriots and 1,508 Greek Cypriots reported as missing. So far the remains of 181 Turkish Cypriots and 499 Greek Cypriots have been identified and returned to their families

Pointing out that the figure of 3,391 cases of cooperation between the two sides on criminal

matters reported earlier in the Greek Cypriot press was fairly accurate, the Turkish Cypriot co-chairman of the Bi-Communal Technical Committee for Crime and Criminal Matters, Hakki Celal Onen added that this figure did not include the verbal exchange of information that takes place between the two sides. He however complained that the Greek Cypriot side was not taking any steps on handing back Turkish Cypriot criminals who flee to the southern part of the island. According to Onen there are currently 19 Turkish Cypriots, who had fled to the south after committing mostly narcotic-related crimes in the north.

A delegation from the Turkish Cypriot Social Democratic Party (TDP) visited the Greek Cypriot AKEL headquarters where both parties had once again reiterated their determination to contribute to the peace process with all their forces.

After a summer recess in August, Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot political parties came together again in September as part of the monthly roundtable meetings held under the auspices of the Slovakian Embassy. The meeting was hosted by TDP. A short statement read out at the end of the meeting stated that the political parties agreed that the current opportunity must be seized and they encouraged the leaders to intensify their efforts in order to reach the solution of the Cyprus problem as soon as possible.

2. Hydrocarbons

On September 28, the energy ministers of Cyprus, Greece, and Israel, Giorgos Lakkotrypīs Panos Skourletis and Yuval Steinitz respectively, met in Athens in order to discuss ways of transferring East Mediterranean natural gas to Europe via a pipeline to Greece. Steinitz described the pipeline idea as “promising” while Skourletis announced that a feasibility study on the 1,300 km offshore pipeline designed to transport up to 16 billion cubic metres of gas is due to be presented in October. Delivery options range from a pipeline linking the three countries, a pipeline to Turkey, or use of liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage facilities in Egypt for shipment to Europe.

Meanwhile following a meeting with its Cypriot counterpart in Nicosia, Bulgarian Energy Minister, Temenuzhka Petkova, expressed her country’s interest in Cypriot natural gas. According to Petkova, Bulgaria hopes that natural gas from Cyprus would be delivered to its planned gas hub at the Black Sea, to transport gas from Russia and the Caspian Sea to southern and central Europe. A feasibility study will be launched next year on building a 1.5 billion eurohub at the Black Sea port of Varna that would use gas pipeline links that Bulgaria is already building with neighbouring Greece, Serbia, Romania and Turkey, and eventually also an undersea pipeline from Russia. Cypriot gas supplies could flow through the pipeline that Bulgaria is building with Greece in order to

boost its capacity if needed, according to Petkova.

On September 23, Cyprus’ state-owned Natural Gas Public Company (Defa) announced a tender for the provision of consultancy services for the supply of liquefied natural gas, seven months after it failed to agree terms with bidders willing to engage in a short-term contract. The deadline for interested parties expires on October 31. The decision not to go ahead with the so-called interim solution, which would supply Cyprus with natural gas before it begins producing its own natural gas, came a day after reports that the government had decided to go directly for a permanent solution and use natural gas from the Aphrodite field, Cyprus’ so far sole reserve in its offshore territory. Production is expected to start in 2020.

3. Greek Cypriots

Economic Developments

On September 26, a Troika² delegation arrived on the island for the first time after the completion of its adjustment program in March in order to conduct the first evaluation of Cyprus’ economy for the year. The delegation met with officials of the Central Bank and the management of three major Banks, namely Bank of

² The Troika is comprised by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Commission (EC) and the European Central Bank (ECB)

Cyprus, Hellenic Bank and the Cooperative Central Bank. In a joint statement after the completion of the evaluation on September 30, the Troika stated that while Cyprus had made some good progress in fixing its economy, this progress was still not sufficient, citing a slowdown of the reform process and a lack of forceful application of tools to reduce bad loans. Additionally, "Cyprus needed to focus its reform efforts on public administration and the introduction of the national healthcare scheme, overhauling its title deed transfer system, modernising its courts, privatising state-owned companies and reforming its electricity market", the statement said.

According to the latest data released in the Labour Force Survey the unemployment rate fell to 12.1% of the labour force during the second quarter of 2016, compared to 14.1% in the previous quarter, and 14.6% in the same period in 2015.

On September 16, Standard & Poor's upgraded its assessment of Cyprus by one notch, with the rating agency describing the outlook as 'positive'. According to a statement the agency "has raised its foreign and local currency long-term sovereign credit ratings on the Republic of Cyprus to 'BB' from 'BB-'."

The Council of Ministers approved on September 13, the 2017 state budget, the first to be drafted following Cyprus' exit from the three-year economic adjustment programme. The budget aims to assist the government to

achieve the strategic target of securing the conditions for sustainable growth by further improving competitiveness, creating jobs and reducing unemployment. According to the targets of the Fiscal Policy Strategic Framework, public revenue for 2017 is estimated to reach €6,964 billion, marking an increase of 1.1% compared with €6,839 in 2016, whereas total General Government expenditure in 2017 will reach €7,069 billion, recording an increase of 2.3% over 2016. The state budget was submitted by Finance Minister, Harris Georgiades to House President Demetris Syllouris on September 30 to mark the start of the examination and approval procedure by the plenary by the end of the year.

Domestic Developments

Following the tripartite meeting of September 25, UN Special Advisor on Cyprus Espen Barth Eide came under harsh criticism by Greek Cypriot centre parties DIKO, EDEK and the Solidarity Movement which accused him of overstepping his terms of references as a UN advisor. Furthermore, Eide was accused of misinforming EU officials by giving them the impression that a new three-way meeting was on the cards, followed by a five-way meeting that would include the three guarantor powers. EDEK spokeswoman Maria Panayiotou demanded that Eide was immediately recalled while DIKO spokesman Athos Antoniadis stated that Eide had lost his credibility as a UN official. Eleni Theocharous of the Solidarity Movement also called for Eide's

resignation. In recent statements, Eide had increased the pressure on both leaders by warning that they would be held to account should they let slip the current opportunity to solve the Cyprus problem. He also claimed that even though no date had been set, there was a consensus with regards to the issue of a new tripartite meeting in the near future. Furthermore, DIKO, EDEK, the Citizens Alliance and the Green party also plan to have a joint anti-occupation event on the occasion of the anniversary of Cyprus' Independence Day. In light of intensive negotiations against a tight year end unofficial deadline, the four parties agreed on the event's theme to be the necessity of safeguarding the survival of the Republic of Cyprus in case of a solution. In recent months the centre parties have demanded that any solution include a clause stating the reunified federal Cyprus is the continuation of the Republic of Cyprus.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

A strike of indefinite duration was announced by PEO and SEK in the private desalination factory in Episkopi, Limassol, rejecting the mediating proposal of the Ministry of Labour. The company, which employs the workers by means of personal contracts has refused for ten months to discuss the trade unions' claim about the establishment of a collective agreement. The strike started on September 12, and lasted for four days, and led the Labour Ministry to come up with a new mediating proposal stipulating

the establishment of a collective agreement, which both sides accepted.

The voluntary redundancy scheme of the Cooperative Banking network closed with 80 retirements with the management considering it a success. More voluntary redundancies will follow in 2017 in order to make the Cooperative Banking network more competitive. The unification of the working time has also been decided with a five-day week, 7.30-15.00 (except Friday 7.30-14.30) that will be the same in all the Coop branches from October onwards. The next issue pending is the establishment of a unified collective agreement and the wage rates of the next period. The various existing collective agreements expired in 2014, but their enforcement was extended until 2018 after a special agreement between the Cooperative Central Bank (CCB) and the trade unions. Wages and COLA are currently frozen but PEO, SEK and PASIDY, representing Cooperative branch employees will demand raises if they are offered in the public sector. ETYK, representing the CCB employees is also in dialogue with the CCB and has issued a statement applauding the adjustment of the Cooperating Banking network working time with that enforced in the private banks.

A statement has been made by SEK concerning a major employer, whose name was not disclosed, forcing his women employees to sign a contract upon their hiring that they will not become pregnant in the following 2-3 years. SEK refers to 18 complaints filed at the Labour

Department concerning the violation of maternity rights but estimates that the number of actual violations is vastly greater. Sexism and discrimination against women in the labour market is rampant. A country profile in 2013 by the EU observes that the proportions of Cypriot women on both, supervisory boards (8.0%) and in management positions (14.0%), are considerably smaller than on EU-27 average (16.0% and 33.0%). Cypriot companies do not make full use of the existing female labour force potential. The relatively low rate of part-time employment among women suggests that normally women work either full-time or not at all. As a result, the availability and use of childcare facilities in Cyprus is generally below the EU-27 average.

PEO issued an announcement condemning the violation of the agreement made between the trade unions and the government concerning the semi-public sector by the Minister of Finance about wages and the creation of a Provident Fund. PEO demands the implementation of the agreement, states its readiness to enter into intensive dialogue and opposes the covering of permanent broader public sector needs with outsourced labour.

PEO issued an announcement opposing the bill by the government concerning the management of the Renewable Energy Sources Fund, claiming that the government intends to shift to the consumers the cost through a 170% increase in the price of the costumer fee. According to PEO's estimates this will result in a

7.5% increase in the final electricity bills of the average household hitting harder the vulnerable groups while the businesses will also shift the cost to their consumers.

SEK issued an announcement that zero tolerance is needed with respect to corruption scandals. At a time when the trade union movement is accepting sacrifices, "some shamelessly loot the public wealth" stated SEK.

The primary and pre-primary school teachers trade union POED held an one-hour strike action on September 21, protesting against the new system introduced by the Ministry of Education whereby vacant permanent teaching posts are filled by hourly paid teachers under 10 month contracts stipulating no labour rights. The issue remains unresolved and more work stoppages are scheduled for October.

The new schemes currently under preparation by the Ministry of Labour concerning the combating of unemployment will focus on the training of Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) recipients and persons that have not completed their secondary education, so as to increase their employability.

Social dialogue concerning the reform of the Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) in the private sector begins in October under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour. The Minister said she was ready to listen to the positions of all the social partners. COLA has been frozen since 2012 and the end of its freezing is due in January 1 2017. The employers, previously

demanding the abolition of COLA, now claim that wages should drop accordingly to the drop of prices. The unions claim that wages have already dropped around 20% as a result of the recession while workers' benefits have been lost and shrank and they will not accept new wage reductions.

Informal work has been rising, affects all sectors and is independent of worker ethnicity. The 200 Euro fine on the employer caught employing workers informally is deemed insufficient to constrain the phenomenon. It is more enhanced in construction, hotels and restaurants. There is now a bill aiming to increase the fine to 500 Euros per month per informally employed worker and the creation of a digital inspection system after technocratic advice that the Ministry of Labour had asked for and received. The trade unions support the bill while the employer organizations disagree and consider the fines stipulated too big.

4. Turkish Cypriots

Economic Developments

Minister of Economy and Energy, Sunat Atun announced that the government would sign a cooperation protocol with Turkey, which will cover renewable energy, installation of submarine electric cable and offshore and onshore natural gas and oil exploration.

The number of foreign students (excluding Turkish ones) who study at the 14 universities in the northern part of Cyprus is expected to increase from 22,000 to 27,000 this year while the number of Turkish students is expected to reach 50-55,000. Reportedly, overall foreign students contribute 450 million Dollars to the Turkish Cypriot economy every year.

According to the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce, 1,292 tons of potatoes worth 323,000 Euro were sold to the southern part of Cyprus in the framework of the Green Line regulation between January 2016 and September 2017. In August, the trade of potatoes was interrupted due to protests of potato growers in the south, following the discussion of the issue between the two leaders, it resumed again in September.

The Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce (KTTO) and the Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges (TOBB) prepared a draft action plan to ensure that the Turkish Cypriot firms will extend their dealerships to the rest of the island in case of a solution of the Cyprus problem.

Domestic Developments

The Turkish Cypriot government has decided to follow Turkey's example to remain in daylight saving time (DTS) throughout the year. Claiming that they wish to benefit from more daylight, the Turkish Council of Ministers had decided to remain with the DST and not bring their clocks

forward at the end of October. This means there will be one-hour difference between the north and south sides of Cyprus; one more oddity in the divided island.

The municipality of Gonyeli has signed the subscription agreement to purchase water transferred from Turkey; the last municipality to do so. In the meantime, the General Director of the Turkish State Hydraulics Works (DSI) said that they have supplied 70% of the northern part of Cyprus with clean potable water within the framework of the Water Transfer Project.

Following an appeal by various political parties and citizen initiatives, a controversial governmental decree (the so-called Kyrenia decree) giving permission to build high-rise (up to seven-storey) buildings along the northern coast of the island has been temporarily halted by the Turkish Cypriot Supreme Court. A statement released by the People's Party (HP) said that the decree was a violation of the constitution, planning law and tourism development law and pledged to fight against the decree until the end. In a similar vein, the main opposition Republican Turkish Party (CTP) had lodged a lawsuit with the constitutional court contesting the constitutionality of the decree.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

A new trade union, "Equal Rights and Justice Trade Union" (Hak-Sen), has been established. Speaking to the press, the founders of the new trade union stated that they aimed to reverse

the declining credibility of trade unionism. The founders promised to do their best to promote unionization in the private sector while also pointing out that the salaries in the public sector have stagnated in the last 8-9 years.

On September 26, Emek-Is, which is a member of Revolutionary Trade Unions Federation (Dev-Is), announced an indefinite strike at the wastewater treatment plant in Haspolat (Mia Milia) citing the decision of the employer to indefinitely suspend an employee in violation of the collective agreement. The strike came to an end on September 30 when the two sides came to an agreement and signed a protocol returning the employee back to his position. The facility is one of the rare private workplaces where employees are unionized.

5. FES Cyprus Events

October

Friday 14.10.16, 10:00 – 16:00

Saturday 15.10.2016, 10:00 - 13:00

PRIO/Oslo University/NTNU/FES
Conference

Migration and Conflict in Europe and the Middle East

Chateau Status, UN Buffer Zone
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the public



Friday 21.10.2016, 9:30 – 18:00

FES
Conference

Youth Unemployment

University of Nicosia,
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the public



Wednesday 26.10.16, 15:00 – 18:30

Thursday 27.10.2016, 15:00 – 20:00

University of Cyprus / University of Kent /
Cyprus Association of Social Psychology / FES
Conference

Referendums in Peace Processes: Psychological, Political and Legal Aspects

Wednesday: Home for Cooperation

Thursday: University of Nicosia

Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the public

November

Thursday 03.11.2016, 9:45-17:45

PCC/FES
Conference

Cyprus-Greece Relations: A Beyond-the-Stereotype Overview

Centre for Visual Arts and Research (CVAR)
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to public



Thursday 03.11.2016 12:00-17:00

Friday 04.11.2016, 8:45-13:00

World Vision/FES
Workshop, Conference

**Paths Towards Sustainable Peace Building
United Nations Security Council Resolution
(UNSCR) 1325 into the Cyprus context**

Thursday: Home for Cooperation, CCMC, Ledra
Palace, UN Buffer Zone, Nicosia, Cyprus
Not open to the public

Friday: EU House
Nicosia, Cyprus
Open to the public



Friday 11.11.2015 until Sunday 13.11.2016
FES
Seminar

Journalist Seminar

CCMC, UN Buffer Zone
Nicosia, Cyprus

Not open to the public



Saturday 19.11.2016 and Sunday 20.11.2016

Enorasis/ FES
workshop

12th Annual Friendship Weekend

Forest Park Hotel, Platres, Cyprus
Open to the public



Monday 21.11.2016

PRIO Cyprus Centre/Atlantic Council/FES
Conference

Energy Conference

Chateau Status, UN Buffer Zone
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the public



Saturday 26.11.2016

PRIO Cyprus Centre/FES
Conference

**Return, Remembering, Reconciliation.
Lessons to be Learned**

Home for Cooperation, UN Buffer Zone
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the public

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